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The Paper That Does Things

OCTOBER 1, 1917.

CHILDREN IN WAR TIME.

Comparative notes on how other countries provide from government funds for the wives and children of their soldiers in active service, while the United States makes no such allowances is described in the latest report by the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, just published.

Separation allowances are granted not only in European countries where the pay of the private soldier of the lowest rank runs from thirty-nine cents to \$7.30 a month, but in Canada and Australia which pay him \$23 and \$43.80 while he is engaged in foreign service. In addition to the soldier's pay the wife and children of the Canadian soldier receive from the government \$20 a month; and the allowance to the family of the Australian soldier varies according to the number of children up to a maximum of nearly \$30 a month.

The pensions allowed by law to wives and children of soldiers killed in service are shown to be considerably higher also in Great Britain and the British dominions than in the United States. And the report describes various ways in which foreign governments are making an effort to meet the special needs of individual families.

In presenting this report to the secretary of labor, the chief of the children's bureau speaks of the general study of child welfare in the warring countries which is being conducted by the children's bureau, and says:

"The relation of all these questions of child welfare to the living conditions behind the lines is clear. It is also plain that the living conditions in large measure depend upon the provisions made by the respective governments for soldiers and their dependents. And since the withdrawal of men from the ordinary walks of life to form a large army must create similar problems here, the question of what countries offer important suggestions for a system of soldiers' compensation in this country becomes at once basic to the consideration of child welfare in war time.

"The material contained in the accompanying report, together with the earlier report upon the Care of Dependents of Enlisted Men in Canada, has been already utilized in drafting a proposed measure for soldiers' compensation the United States by the Hon. Julian W. Mack, chairman of a special committee appointed by the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense for that purpose."

The American measure to which this refers has been endorsed by the president and by Sec'y McAdoo. It has already passed the house of representatives and is now pending in the senate.

This bill would provide separation allowances to families of men in active service and would revise the scale of compensation to disabled men and their families and to the widows and orphans of men killed in the service. It contemplates the organization of an effective system of reeducation under government direction based upon the experience of Canada and Europe.

It also includes a provision, suggested by the Canadian municipal insurance, whereby the government would sell life insurance at rates based on the cost of insurance in time of peace, the government itself carrying the added cost of war hazard. The maximum amount of insurance which could be purchased by one person would be \$10,000 and the privileges of the insurance would be open on the same terms to officers, enlisted men, and members of the female nurse corps. It is expected that the rate for a maximum policy will be such that any enlisted man could easily meet the premium from his military pay.

The bill should become a law.

SWAPPING THINGS.

To the long list of days to celebrate Lisbon, O., has added "dicker day." It has been adopted as a feature of a community fair. On the appointed day everybody in town who has something he'd like to swap is supposed to bring it to the public square. "Anything from a pig to a piano" is the motto. Probably real estate goes, too, if produced in the form of visible evidence of ownership.

That's getting back to first principles. The beginning of commerce was barter. People traded things they didn't need for things they did need for thousands of years before money was invented. And the instinct of swapping still survives in normal souls, though obscured by the processes of modern business.

What keen delight a boy takes in swapping one possession for another, though he gains nothing by the exchange! The professional horse trader, a type now almost gone, was merely a boy who didn't lose the swapping instinct as he grew up.

It's one of the finest games in the world—just swapping. Every town ought to have a "dicker day," where everybody could indulge unashamed in a natural and wholesome sport, combining recreation with business, and incidentally renewing his youth.

SAVING CAR CARRIAGE.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant, W. Va., says that about one hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal will be moved from there to Cincinnati each month by the creation of artificial waves in the Ohio river.

These waves are to be induced by manipulating the

The Investment Feature Of It

THE SECOND Liberty loan drive is on today. You might as well dig down for the investment. It is yours to make and it must be made. It is investment made, not only in dollars, but for the future protection of all you have.

Nothing that you possess will be worth a rap to you if America, and her allies, do not win this war.

This is a point that should be shouted from the house-tops, but the protective feature aside, the investment point is not without its merits. Take it into account.

Over half the twenty billion dollars, which the war is expected to cost, will be pure investment by the people of the United States, individually and collectively, and in no sense, money to burn in the war.

The seven billions of loan to the allies is not only a loan at fair interest, but the bulk of the money will help to keep our shops, ships and railroads busy.

It is as if we were pawnbrokers loaning money to be spent in our own shop, which sure has the features of a fine business chin.

Nearly a billion and a half is to go into ships. America has got to have plenty of ships, when commerce rehabilitates itself, after the war, or America will be a dead one, commercially.

These ships now building will pay for themselves during the war.

Moreover, they mean that in peace American overseas commerce will not be at the mercy of corporation greed.

An investment that means immediate profit and trade freedom is surely a fine one, for nation and individual.

We are going to spend \$650,000,000 on aviation. There is no question but aviation is to be one of the methods of transportation. The greater foreign nations see this and are preparing for it, and Uncle Sam is not the party to go to sleep on any great proposition that signifies progress.

Then, in these twenty billions are many hundreds of millions to be invested in such things as food administration, war risk insurance, the Danish West Indies, nitrate plants, Alaskan railways, and government arsenals and factories of several sorts, and on most of these investments a profit is assured.

We are actually raising more than half of our Liberty loan to invest for our own profit, and when we study the rest of that loan, we must admit that we are only paying out in a lump sum that good policy should have prompted us to pay out gradually through the past years.

For a half-century we slept while Germany was making it her sole business to prepare to conquer and rob nations that were weak and fat with possible plunder.

We were the real sleepy, fat party.

We'll now pay for our sleep and for preservation of our fat.

This is all that about half of those twenty billions means.

Moreover, in the billions which we directly spend on war there is, indirectly but actually, a profits investment. We put those billions into war in order to secure permanent peace, and in peace we can beat all other nations as to profits.

dams between Point Pleasant and Cincinnati. These dams control the flow of water from the pools and reservoirs that have been dredged out by the government along the river to provide for the gradual distribution of the water in flood times and it has been discovered that this water can be used to temporarily increase the depth of the streams when they are low.

There will be three waves released each month. On their crests the coal barges will ride. It is calculated that it will take each wave twelve hours to go down the river from Point Pleasant to Cincinnati and that on it ten tugboats with twelve barges each can make the trip. This means one hundred and twenty boats to each wave.

It is estimated that the water supply will permit of the releasing of three waves each month. In this way carriage will be provided for three hundred and sixty barges every thirty days, and four thousand, eight hundred freight cars that would otherwise be required for the transportation of coal by rail, will be released for other traffic.

The experiment is not an untried one. On a wave created between Gallipolis, O., and Cincinnati, forty thousand tons of coal were recently carried to Cincinnati from the Kanawha fields.

This is not so new, as the foregoing from "Commerce and Finance" would indicate. For many years coal fleets have been floated from Charleston, W. Va., to Cincinnati, on water released from the movable dams in the Kanawha river. Few realize the enormous coal tonnage carried in barges down the Ohio river. The locks in the Kanawha river have removed the coal famine that used to result from prolonged low water in the Ohio river, by floating coal fleets on the water stored in, and released from, the dams. When the locks in the Ohio river are completed, a nine-foot stage can be maintained from Pittsburgh to Cairo all the year round. The millions spent on river improvements, and sometimes all "pork", are bearing fruit.

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S BIG BOSS.

It takes no expert member of the legal profession to demonstrate that the matter of prohibition is, legally, squarely in the hands of Pres't Wilson.

Distillation of spirituous liquors was stopped, by law, about 10 days ago, and, at that time, experts figured that there was in bond 225 million gallons of whiskeys and, in the saloons, clubs, hotels and wholesale houses, some 100 million gallons of whiskey, rum, gin, etc., making a total sufficient to satisfy the average demand for three years to come.

The legal ban was put on distillation in order to conserve foodstuffs, as a war measure.

Then, by law, Pres't Wilson was empowered to take all of these 225 million gallons and redistill them to obtain the alcohol necessary in the making of war munitions.

If he does not do this, the president must take the alcoholic equivalent out of foodstuffs. It is not a question of law. It is a question of war policy. Who will say that spirituous liquor is a war necessity? Who will not say that food is the first and greatest necessity in this war?

Verily, prohibition is one of the war measures that congress has left, entirely and definitely, in the hands of the commander-in-chief of army and navy. Maybe he believes that we will so increase our production of and saving of food that we can both eat and drink our alcohol, without detriment to our war. Maybe not.

IT'S INSULTING.

Villa complains bitterly to Carranza because he is being incessantly pursued although he has ceased military operations.

And he never complained once when the whole United States was after him. He's an insulting critter, is that Villa.

The senate's bill reduces the house's tax on perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary medicines about 30 percent.

The Public Pulse

Communications for this column may be signed anonymously but must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure good faith. No responsibility for facts or sentiments expressed will be assumed. Honest discussion of public questions is invited, but with the right reserved to eliminate vicious and objectionable matter. The column is free. But, be reasonable.

IS THIS A GERMAN OR ENGLISH SPEAKING NATION?

Editor News-Times:

We have been astonished, almost dumfounded, to have been told by some pupils of this city and of our sister city, that German should be taught because it is the foundation of all languages, that it will take you around the globe, and if the remarks of one of our sister city teachers were carried into effect in all schools in all countries, then that undoubtedly would become a fact.

A teacher made this remark to a pupil, "that of all languages I think the German is the finest in that it carries, and has in it the foundation of all languages, and I prefer to teach it because of its great usefulness since you can take it to any place with it." The last part may be true, for you can take a dirk and shotgun and travel almost any place with them, but perhaps you can not get through every place as you may not be able to make everybody understand you with them.

Do you suppose this teacher is a German, or a Germanized-American? Does it occur to you just what such remarks are inviting and instilling into the minds of our children, coming as it does from a teacher who is a German? The right, rightly held, is in the highest respect and esteem by the pupil, expecting knowledge taught to be never at fault? Such respect is right and just as it should be, but it is also right and just that the teacher should be held to the same respect for the future of the pupil in culture or "kultur." Have we the "Germanizing America" still in evidence in our public schools? Have we kaisers or kaiserines or Germanized Americans at the head of, or in our educational systems or on the platform in the form of teachers?

It is high time that the level-headed American stir himself to these questions. Talk with some of the high school pupils, you may be surprised at what you learn; find the reason of their taking German. The shed system, no, for credits are given on other language studies, which are in more universal use than is the German language.

There are only two reasons for the pupil taking German as a study. One, that the kaiser or kaiserine or Germanized American teacher has convinced the pupil German is the prevailing language; the other, that the parents are pro-German. If the last case, it is not only time that the parents were taught English, but they should be made to read, analyze and digest the president's declaration of a status of war existing between the United States of America and Germany, and then make them read the president's message in answer to the pope's peace note.

Then, if they have not a change of heart, it is high time for action, for we are, as American citizens, going to set quietly by in our cloak of indifference as to who the tutors

THE MELTING POT

"Come Take Pot Luck With Us"

THE TIRED BUSINESS MAN.

A tired and weary business man was trying to be gay. He had a center section seat, the number one in A. Upon the stage a lady showed that she was greatly blessed. With rare and splendid talents for appearing slightly dressed; A gent whose head was gifted with a wondrous lack of brains Explored the catacombs of wit and flouted the remains.

The much exhausted business man expanded in a yawn. He dropped his head upon his chest, and seemingly was gone. The doctor rushed to feel his pulse and test his feeble breath; Reporters came to make their notes about a first-passe death; But soon the victim showed that he was sadly coming to, And in a pale and feeble voice gave out this interview:

"Yes, I am D. T. Businessman. My middle name is Tired. But for the doctor's timely aid I'd surely have expired. No, no, indeed, it is not work that makes me so extinct; My name with labor, I must say, has been too freely linked. The thing that makes me feel my aches, my ailments and my age Is that exhausting, tiresome thing that people call the stage."

—Arthur Brooks Baker.

Women in the War

By G. Kay Spencer.

STANISLAVA ORDYUSKA, SERGEANT MAJOR THIRD POLISH LEGION.

One o'clock at night. A penetrating wind is sweeping the powdered snow from the roofs of the city of Vienna. The capital is enveloped, and the torpor of the gloom of war. Where quiet should be there is no rest. Ruffled rumbling of heavy howitzers leaving their parks is carried on the crisp keen air to the reserve hospitals in the Senses Gause.

A greatest bundle of baggages raises itself from one of a long line of white cots within one of the dimly lighted buildings, and shrieks—God! How it shrieks! The weary nurses start as the sound reverberates through the wards. The bundle collapses and quivers, and then is still. A stretcher conveys the heap of rags to a cadaver cart waiting in the gloom at a side entrance. The remains tossed into the cart are only torso and trunk—the legs had fallen off when the field bandages were removed upon their removal from the front—frozen and festered.

New charges are arriving at intervals of a few minutes from the advanced armies investing Lodz. Two yellow lanterns at either side of the entrance endeavor to penetrate the frozen atmosphere hanging heavy and still to accentuate the gloom of the wintry night. An ambulance crunches up in the icy snow and draws around to the doors. The internes are surprised to find the Archduchess Maria Theresa stepping from the battered coach, followed immediately by the drivers carrying the slim emaciated form of a girl carefully wrapped in rough blankets. They come from one of the battlefields around Lodz, where the girl had fought among the bravest—and where the bravest when wounded Stanislava Ordyska, a sergeant-major of the Third Polish Legion, came down to the fields of hell to feed.

The archduchess, an efficient member of the Austrian Red Cross, had become so intensely interested in the welfare of this little woman that she journeyed with her into the reserve hospital—there to see that every comfort that medicine and surgery afforded should be showered upon her. For this wounded girl had signally distinguished herself out on the fields of snow.

The name of this favored patient was Stanislava Ordyska, a sergeant-major in the third Polish legion, and a recipient of the "Golden Medal" for bravery from the old Emperor Francis Joseph.

The girl was a member of a scouting squad. The daring outfit was mounted on the best horse-flesh to be found in the dual empire. In their saddle bags they carried Russian uniforms, civilian clothes, etc.

of our children are, and as to what they are being taught, to see and hear this German propaganda of Germanizing America go by and on in our public schools, with our blue-blooded American children being used as tools? If there is in our schools a Germanized teacher, in all justice to that teacher, let him or her take the initiative and resign with as little emotion as possible, for my dear German or Germanized teacher, you are in great disfavor and some not distant time you will be asked to resign.

Now is the time for you to get into a more honorable profession, one that will be building a future for our children. Instead of making them tools of a "kult" in which they are being taught to despise. We are disposed to recognize, honor and promote a "kultur" that spills the blue blood of our best manhood; and you, Mr. German language advocate, parent or teacher, your place is in the German trenches, with blooded American children, with your children, shooting your "Kultur" exploding steel into the churches and hospitals. This United States is bound to be freed from the grip of this kind of "kultur," and Mr. Reader, you are the one that is going to free it, either by cooperative action in municipalities by nipping the bud, or by shooting a gun and meeting the onslaught of the enemy; it is up to you, which course are you going to pursue. I think the course of the nipping of the bud is the one of the least resistance.

H. B. GILLIS.

South Bend, Sept. 29.

TYPHOID VACCINES.

This is an age of preventive medicine. Amongst the agents to prevent sickness vaccination takes a first place. In general we may say that the vaccination against smallpox has diminished the number of victims and has modified the virulence of the disease. It is a fact not to be denied that the use of antitoxin in diptheria has reduced the percentage of fatal cases with at least 60

For arms they had the regular Austrian cavalry carbine, sabre and revolver.

Wild reconnoitering rides around, and sometimes through the Russian armies fell to the lot of this band. When resistance is offered, and the torpor of frozen hands in stiffened gloves prevented the drawing of triggers, then heavy butts of stocky carbines were sent crashing through enemy skulls.

She earned her rank as sergeant-major at Poznan, once a successful raiding expedition. There were 12 other girls with her, all mounted. They were to spy out the camp of a Russian detachment. They not only did this, but she, alone, crept into tent of a Russian officer, who was asleep, seized his papers, maps and everything of military value and escaped undiscovered. That same night this camp was surprised by a battalion of her legion and wiped out. And that night the wolf packs howled in from the hills. As the Austrian Red Cross moved over the field to rescue the survivors, the doctors fought these animals with revolvers for the life of every wounded foeman they saved.

Her two brothers were serving in the same legion, and the one she loved most was most successful in gaining information. He had performed heroic deeds and had attained the rank of lieutenant.

But, we will hear her, as she prospectively narrated when convalescent: "My brother, Thaddeus, I loved him. He was 21. On one of his excursions he was caught unawares by the Russians and shared by them as a spy within my very sight. A week later we had an engagement with the same detachment, and oh! I shot the officer dead that had ordered my brother off to execution. Oh! it did me good!"

Stanislava Ordyska was continuously in advance of the army of Gen. Dankl. She had been slightly wounded before Lublin and had viewed from a hill in a driving snow storm the fortress of Ivangorod, one of the triangle of forts that formed the Russian bulwark protecting Poland.

Then she suffered as an efficient unit of the rear guard when the Russians pushed back the Austrian army to Cracow. For a week or more she was on the verge of a nervous collapse. But when the advance began again it acted on her as a tonic and her carbine spat spiritedly again in patrol engagements with the hostile guards.

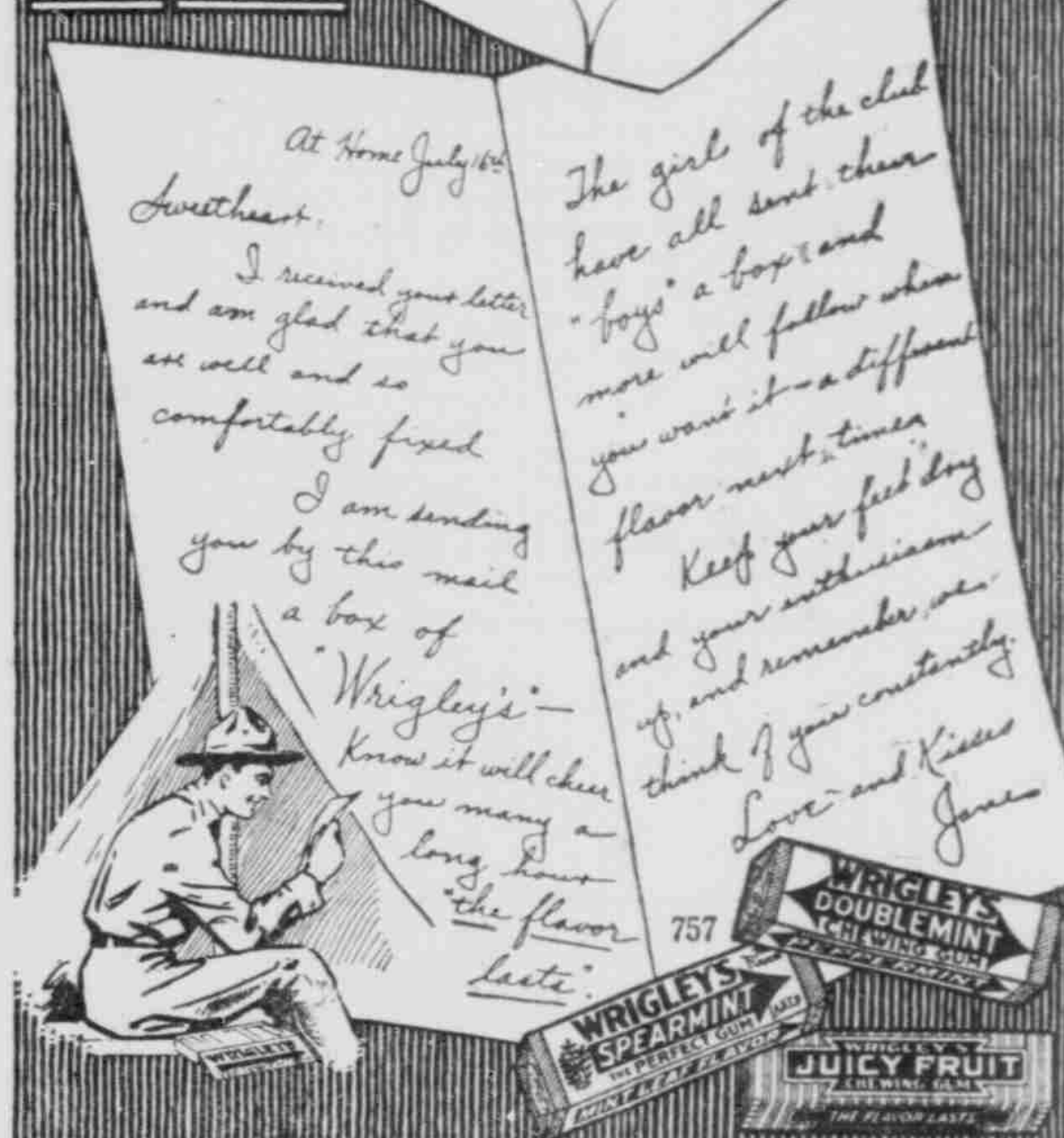
It was on the snow clad, bloody fields of this advance that she won her medal—and her wounds. Her injuries were not fatal, but she can ride no more with her team flecked pony on her jaunts with death.

percent. And so it is true that vaccination against typhoid fever has proved to be a boon to mankind. This question now comes to the fore: Shall we make this vaccination universal and compulsory? This question has been raised in all kinds of epidemics as well here as elsewhere. We all know the excellent effects of smallpox vaccine and how it prevents the disease to get a hold of the person for years to come. But will this be also the case with typhoid vaccine? There is in many scientific mind a reasonable doubt as to this. The same way antitoxin is used only in time of a possible infection, a member of the household being affected or in those who have come in close contact with infected people. And this method is fairly applied in the matter of typhoid. The great object to do away with typhoid is to avoid contamination by using pure water, pure milk and pure food in general and to prevent foodstuffs to be poisoned with the T. germ by flies. And again to prevent as much as possible to make the fly a carrier we should scrupulously see that there is no opportunity for flies to get at the privies and outhouses, garbage and carcases. If we allow outside privies without cement vault containing them on the ground and in that way the water supply, if we are not strict with the garbage law, if we allow the population to live in filth, if the people combines a swell front with a swell backyard, if we do not forbid cesspools to exist, if we do not at regular intervals examine the drinking water, belt from wells or the river, if the milk inspectors neglect their duty to inspect the milk thoroughly, in one word when the health laws are rigidly enforced and the health authorities do not consider their job a sinecure there is danger. Typhoid fever is absolutely a disease brought on by filth. Where is then the necessity of vaccination right and left except in emergency cases? If you want the people to submit to it without a

WRIGLEY'S



A Letter from Home



What We All Want Big Returns On a Small Investment

It doesn't cost much to wire your home and you are sure to get big returns by way of Eye Comfort, Convenience and Cleanliness, not to say anything about Labor-saving effected by using Electric Appliances.

I. & M.

Broken lines Fancy Boots \$4.95 —at— Guarantee Shoe Co.

Union Trust Company Safe Deposit Boxes with special facilities for the privacy of customers.

sanguinary battles are now being fought.

A moment of action confronts us. Let this second Liberty bond sale be the high tide of patriotism. Every person, with no exception, is morally bound to aid our government and thus make its work more prolific. By so doing you are bringing to a quicker realization the victory over Prussian despotism, eventually, you are advancing the moment of victory of the United States and her allies, are bound to hasten, by all means, the attempts of the central powers. Moreover, investing our money is productive of high interest which will materialize with the lapse of time.

Countrymen, adhere to this appeal! Let such spirit abound amongst us as during the sale of the first Liberty bonds. Remember also that eventually, we are bringing succor to war-ridden Poland, Belgium and other unfortunate countries, and are becoming more and more effective in bringing about her long sought emancipation from the oppressing yoke of bondage.

Respectfully yours, I. K. W.

Don't say you saw it in the newspaper. Say News-Times.